

The question is, what makes this a better future for America? When I look at what our ancestors left us, it is pretty striking and pretty remarkable. And the courage and the strength and the determination with which they approached life and with which they made decisions were really quite remarkable.

We have been a nation of builders and doers. This country has not gotten to where it has gotten in the world stage by deciding to sit back and do nothing. We have been out rolling up our sleeves and doing and creating. We have led the world in dozens of areas, even in pollution control and civil rights.

If we have a problem, we face it. A lot of countries just push it aside because it is too painful. Part of the genius of this country is to face these issues and fight about them, and to make public decisions in a consensus in our political system about the issues.

That is what this budget debate is. Nobody ought to be concerned about the fact that we are fighting about priorities. That is what this is about. That is the political system. It is the genius and the wonder of the political system.

I hope in the end stage of this process, that good will and determination expressed by people on all sides of the political aisle, and including the President of the United States, will result in compromises that really do balance the budget, No. 1, to put our fiscal house in order; and, No. 2, do it in a way that advances the interests of all the people in this country, so that this country can have a brighter and better future.

How much time remains?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are 3 minutes and 38 seconds remaining.

Mr. DORGAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### JORDANELLE STATE PARK

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Jordanelle State Park, located in Wasatch County, UT, will soon become Utah's newest and most modern recreational facility. Funded through the Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Central Utah Project [CUP], this project represents the cumulative efforts of nearly 50 interfacing agencies, scores of special interest groups, and an extensive public input process. The Jordanelle State Park will not only contribute to Utah's critically needed water reserves, but it will also provide excellent recreational opportunities for residents and visitors.

The Jordanelle recreation development deserves recognition for achiev-

ing its project-specific objectives by maximizing each participant's resources. With a multimillion dollar project such as the Jordanelle, a burden rests on the shoulders of responsible agencies to make certain that appropriated funds are conscientiously expended. Those associated with the Jordanelle project have set and achieved this goal.

The effort to provide recreational use of Jordanelle Reservoir has served as a model of intergovernmental cooperation among the Federal, State, and local agencies that have institutional control over the project. This same level of cooperation and trust was generated with the public during numerous informational meetings. An uncommon dedication to common goals existed, most notably among the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation, and interested parties from throughout the State of Utah. This mutual dedication grew out of an important understanding of one another's expectations and values. All of these factors have brought about a refreshing and healthy partnership that has produced wonderful results.

A significant achievement is being reached in the mountains east of Salt Lake City today with the dedication of the Jordanelle State Park. The water resources of Utah will be significantly supplemented with the completion of Jordanelle Reservoir, and millions of recreationists across this country will have the opportunity to utilize and enjoy Jordanelle State Park for years to come.

In my view, this two-fer is an excellent tribute to the resourcefulness and stewardship of Utahns. I congratulate everyone on a remarkable achievement.

#### TRIBUTE TO FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN E. BURGER

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, America lost one of its great constitutional thinkers and jurists with the death of former Chief Justice Warren Earl Burger on Sunday, June 25. He served as Chief Justice for 17 years, longer than any other in this century. While he pointed the Court toward a more centrist course during his tenure, he nevertheless presided at a time when the Supreme Court was still seen as being at the forefront of social change in this country.

As my colleagues know, I have an abiding interest in judicial administration, and I always looked to Justice Burger as a true leader in improving the administration of justice. My term as chief justice of the Alabama Supreme Court coincided with his as the U.S. Chief Justice. He was a tremendous help with our efforts to pass the judicial article and with the court reform movement in our State. He was keenly interested in judicial education not only for legal professionals, but for people from all walks of life, believing

that knowledge of the system could help individuals improve their lives.

Chief Justice Burger advocated the unified court system for States and founded the National Center for State Courts. He helped organize State and Federal judicial councils to ease the friction that tended to result between State and Federal courts at the time.

He developed the Federal Judicial Center, an educational and research arm for the Federal court system. He persuaded Senior Judge Alfred Murrah—for whom the Federal building in Oklahoma City was named—to serve as head of the Judicial Center. Judge Murrah's leadership resulted in enormous strides for the center. Justice Burger was also a strong supporter of the National College of the Judiciary.

We might say that Justice Burger's passion was more the overall administration of the law as opposed to the hard substance of the law. He believed that the process of the law was important to preserving its substance. He strove to make the courts run better. He pushed Congress to create more judgeships and to raise judges' salaries. To help eliminate congestion and reduce case backlog, he promoted the streamlining of court procedures. He has been called the guiding force in helping State courts improve their judicial administration.

Born in St. Paul, MN, Warren Burger spent his early life on a farm. He worked his way through the University of Minnesota and the St. Paul College of Law, now the Mitchell College of Law. After obtaining a law degree in 1931, he practiced law in Minnesota for over 20 years.

In 1953, President Eisenhower appointed him as an assistant U.S. Attorney General for the Justice Department's Civil Division. Three years later, he was placed on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. In 1969, President Nixon elevated him to the High Court to succeed retiring Chief Justice Earl Warren. The Senate overwhelmingly approved Chief Justice Burger on June 9, 1969, after a judiciary committee hearing that reportedly lasted but an hour and 40 minutes, something that is hard to imagine happening today.

As Chief Justice, Warren Burger was tough on criminal defendants, but he was neither a hard-line conservative nor an activist willing to reverse rulings of the Warren Court. After he retired in 1986, he spoke regularly at judicial conventions. He wrote a recent book, "It Is So Ordered: A Constitution Unfolds," in which he narrated in detail 14 major Supreme Court cases.

From 1987 until 1991, the former Chief Justice headed the commission on the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, a job he pursued with great passion, energy, and intensity. While he believed the Constitution to be a living document, allowing for the evolution of national governmental institutions, he also believed in following the letter of